Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

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PHILIPPINE COPRA, COCONUT OIL EXPORTS DROP SHARPLY

Philippine exports of copra and coconut oil in the first 2 months of 1959 totaled 57,912 long tons, oil basis--a decline of about 40 percent from January-February 1958.

February shipments of copra, amounting to 38,768 tons, were as follows: United States (Pacific Coast)--15,850 tons; West Germany--5,000; Netherlands--13,439; Spain--3,000; Germany/Netherlands optional discharge--379; and Venezuela--1,100.

Coconut oil exports came to 4,266 tons in February. The United States (Atlantic Coast) received 3,469 tons. The Netherlands received 797 tons, of which 247 tons were paring oil or oil residue from desiccated coconut manufacture.

FILTER-TIPPED CIGARETTES GAIN IN U. K.

Filter-tipped cigarettes accounted for 10 to 12 percent of 1958 cigarette sales in the United Kingdom, compared with 6 to 7 percent in 1957, and only about 3 percent in 1956.

Most of the filter-tipped brands are of regular size. King-size filters still represent only 1 to 2 percent of total British consumption. However, several new brands of king-size filter-tipped cigarettes have been introduced in recent months, indicating manufacturers' confidence that demand for them will increase in the United Kingdom as it has in other countries.

BRAZIL EXPECTS SMALLER 1958-59 TOBACCO CROP

Brazil's 1958-59 tobacco crop is estimated at 301 million pounds--2 percent less than the previous year's crop. Most of the decrease is in flue-cured production, down from 103 million last year to 99 million in 1958-59. Crops of native air-cured and twist tobacco are expected to be slightly under a year ago. Bahia cigar and Burley types are about the same as in 1957-58.

Prices paid to growers of Bahia cigar leaf and flue-cured tobacco early in the 1958-59 marketing season are reported to be up sharply from last year's.

COLOMBIA'S TOBACCO EXPORTS DROP IN 1958

Colombia's exports of leaf tobacco totaled 9.2 million pounds in January-October 1958. The total for calendar year 1958 is expected to be about 11 million pounds--down 13 percent from 1957.

West Germany continued to be the largest foreign market for Colombian leaf last year, taking about 57 percent of exports in the first 10 months of 1958. Other important markets were France, the Netherlands, and Algeria. Lesser quantities went to a wide range of markets including Belgium-Luxembourg, East Germany, Morocco, and French West Africa.

ECUADOR LIBERALIZES CIGARETTE IMPORTS

Ecuador has taken the first step to de-monopolize its tobacco industry. Executive Power No. 1939, published in the Registro Official No. 690 of December 13, 1958, permits any individual to import cigarettes made from Virginia tobacco so long as the request is made through the Government Monopoly. In effect, the new regulation merely permits individuals or companies to place their own orders, which will relieve the Monopoly from purchasing cigarettes with its own funds.

THAI CIGARETTE OUTPUT DOWN

Output of cigarettes in Thailand last year totaled 8,466 million pieces, only slightly under the 8,520 million produced in 1957.

In spite of the drop in total cigarette output and sales, "Gold City" brand, containing 100 percent U.S. tobacco, was in steadily increasing demand throughout 1958. Sales of this brand climbed from an average of 7 million pieces monthly in early 1958 to 14 million in December.

The percentage of U.S. tobacco used in cigarette manufacturing by the Thai Monopoly has increased substantially in recent years. From 1950 through 1952, about 33 percent of all flue-cured used in Thai cigarettes was of U.S. origin; by 1958 it was about 45 percent. Due to increasing popularity of blends containing U.S. leaf, the percentage is likely to be higher in 1959--probably around 9.9 million pounds, compared with 9.5 million in 1958.

WORLD WOOL CONSUMPTION DOWN 6 PERCENT IN 1958

World wool consumption, as estimated by the Commonwealth Economic Committee, was down 6 percent in 1958 from the record level of 1957. Total consumption was 2,774 million pounds, clean basis, compared with a revised total of 2,955 million pounds in 1957.

The decline reflects a recession in the wool textile industries of the 10 major consuming countries which report quarterly consumption. A drop of 11 percent for these countries was partially offset by a 7-percent increase in consumption in the Sino-Soviet Bloc.

Mill use in 1958 declined in all of the 10 quarterly-reporting countries except Sweden. The sharpest declines were in West Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, and France. Consumption in the United States fell 9 percent to the lowest level since 1938.

Overall consumption in the 10 countries began to decline in the third quarter of 1957 and continued through the third quarter of 1958. It improved in the fourth quarter, when mill use was up slightly from the previous quarter and also from a year earlier. The fourth-quarter gain from 1957 was mainly due to higher consumption by the two largest wool users--the United Kingdom and the United States--as consumption was lower in most other countries. U. S. mill use in October-December 1958 was 36 percent higher than a year earlier, when it reached its low point. U. S. consumption had begun its decline earlier--in 1956--and therefore reached a low point sooner than in the other countries.

WOOL: Estimated world consumption, clean basis, annual 1955-58
and quarterly October 1957-December 1958

Area	Annual				Percent change	Quarterly					Percent change Oct-Dec 1957 to Oct-Dec 1958
	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1957 to 1958	1957 Oct-Dec	1958 Jan-Mar	1958 Apr-June	1958 July-Sept 2/	1958 Oct-Dec 1/	
	-	Million pounds		-	Percent	-	Million pounds			-	Percent
United States 3/											
Apparel	281	297	242	218	-10	44.6	48.3	54.3	57.2	57.8	+30
Carpet	133	144	128	119	-7	27.5	29.3	19.8	28.7	40.9	+49
Total 4/	422	449	378	345	-9	74.1	79.6	76.1	87.9	100.7	+36
United Kingdom	475	475	481	444	-8	112.5	116.3	108.6	98,6	120.9	+7
France	246	276	299	260	-13	79.0	78.7	67.4	53.5	60.7	-23
Germany, West	168	176	181	143	-21	44.5	36.4	32.8	36.6	32.5	-27
Japan	127	171	188	162	-14	43.2	36.4	40.6	41.4	43.2	--
Italy	113	127	161	153	-5	40.0	38.5	40.0	35.2	39.7	-1
Belgium	65	78	80	81	-11	20.8	18.5	17.6	16.2	18.5	-11
Australia	56	65	69	63	-9	16.0	15.1	16.0	16.6	15.0	-6
Netherlands	26	28	26	21	-19	5.4	4.7	5.0	5.7	6.0	+11
Sweden	12	11	11	11	--	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.3	2.5	-14
Total (10 countries)	1,710	1,856	1,874	1,673	-11	438.4	427.2	406.9	394.0	445.0	+ 1
Soviet Bloc 5/	530	580	627	670	+7						
Others	463	478	492	466	-5						
World total 6/	2,661	2,869	2,955	2,774	-6						

Source: Commonwealth Economic Committee and International Wool Textile Organization.

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Revised. 3/ Scoured basis. 4/ Includes estimated annual consumption of 8 million pounds in other uses. 5/ Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and Mainland China. 6/ Includes estimates of U. S. consumption on clean basis.

AUSTRALIAN BEEF SHIPMENT TO ALASKA

The ship Himalaya, bound for Alaska, sailed from Australia in late February with a frozen-beef cargo of 84 long tons.

URUGUAY EXPORTS LESS WOOL IN JANUARY

Exports of Uruguayan wool in January (the fourth month of the marketing season) were lower than the high monthly levels in the first 3 months of the 1958-59 season.

January shipments included 8,560 bales of greasy wool, 1,970 bales of scoured wool, and only 661 bales of tops. This drop of 50 percent from the previous month was largely due to a dock strike and inactivity in the domestic market. The Soviet Union continued to be a major buyer, taking over half of the January exports of raw wool.

Shipments of raw wool from October through January totaled 55,438 bales (53.0 million pounds). Principal destinations were the U.S.S.R., the United States, and the United Kingdom. Exports of tops during the first 4 months of the season totaled 13,010 bales (8.6 million pounds), and were mainly to the Netherlands, Communist China, Switzerland, and Hungary.

WOOL: Uruguayan exports by type and country of destination, October-January 1958-59

Country	Greasy	Scoured	Tops
	Bales 1/	Bales 1/	Bales 1/
Czechoslovakia	1,677	1,026	---
China, Mainland	---	---	1,659
Hungary	2,763	318	1,385
Italy	379	1,146	859
Netherlands	1,667	1,189	3,646
Poland	188	---	720
Switzerland	136	160	1,417
United Kingdom	7,728	1,527	25
United States	7,363	2,537	157
U.S.S.R.	16,408	---	---
Yugoslavia	1,557	304	771
Other	4,386	2,979	2,371
Total	44,252	11,186	13,010

1/ Average bale weights are estimated as follows: greasy--1,057 pounds; scoured--550 pounds; tops--660 pounds.

FINLAND ESTABLISHES FIXED EXPORT SUBSIDY ON PORK

Finland has established a fixed export subsidy rate of 17 cents per pound for pork. The rate became effective on February 5 and will extend through December 31, 1959.

Finnish trade sources forecast exportable surpluses of pork at 11.2 million pounds for the February-April period of 1959.

WEST GERMAN INEDIBLE TALLOW AND GREASE IMPORTS DOWN SHARPLY IN 1958

West Germany imported 96 million pounds of inedible tallow and greases during 1958. This was a 33-percent decline from the 145 million pounds imported during 1957. U. S. shipments to West Germany declined 54 percent and the U. S. share of that market dropped from 76 percent to 54 percent.

Imports from Belgium, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden increased. The decrease in U. S. shipments was mainly in low-grade tallow and greases, largely because of increased use of synthetic detergents in soap making.

TALLOW AND GREASES, INEDIBLE: West German imports, 1957 and 1958

Country	1957	1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
United States	109,628	50,020
Belgium	8,371	13,554
Denmark	9,266	9,279
Sweden	2,114	7,890
Netherlands	2,760	3,931
Canada	---	2,343
France	631	2,297
Austria	1,477	1,790
United Kingdom	1,155	1,764
Australia	3,397	977
New Zealand	1,872	714
Others	3,818	1,857
Total	144,489	96,416

Source: Federal Office of Statistics.

AUSTRALIA IMPROVES MEAT PLANT FACILITIES

The Independent Merchandise Company of Sydney, Australia, is said to have begun work on a $168,000-improvement and addition program to its Winton (Queensland) meatworks it recently purchased from the Graziers' Inland Development Company.

Improvements will include a $34,000-housing center for 70 specialist employees; new processing equipment; blast freezers; and additional rooms for boning, packing, chilling, and freezing of meat. The improvements are being made so that the plant can produce in line with the latest U.S. standards and trends. While meat will be exported to several countries, the principal market will be the United States.

Slaughtering for export began about March. The company expects to reach a peak slaughter of 1,000 cattle per week and 1,500 sheep per day, with about $9 million worth of annual meat shipments to the United States.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF POLICY ON HOG CASINGS UNCHANGED

There will be no change in Australian import regulations which allow duty-free imports of U. S. hog casings. After a 15-month investigation, the Australian Tariff Board has ruled against any change in tariffs on hog casings, ox runners (beef casings), and surgical sutures made therefrom.

Although hog casings are allowed duty-free entry, due to animal quarantine requirements they may only be imported from Ireland, Canada, the United States, and New Zealand. Since September 1957 they have been licensed on an import replacement basis. Subject to certain provisions to prevent excessive stocks, new licenses are issued to replace those used.

Imports of hog casings rose sharply to 1,242,606 bundles (100 yards each) in the 1957-58 season (July-June), compared with an average of 500,000 bundles in previous years. The United States was the leading supplier, accounting for 68 percent (847,148 bundles) of total Australian imports in 1957-58. While Australia is a leading export market for U. S. hog casings, the United States in turn buys larger quantities of Australian sheep casings. In 1957-58, U. S. imports of Australian sheep casings about equalled Australian imports of U. S. hog casings.

CHILE'S APPLE EXPORTS INCREASING

Chile now hopes to export 400,000 boxes of Fancy and Standard grade apples from its 1959 crop now being harvested. Most of this is expected to move during March and April to France, West Germany, Sweden, and Norway.

GREEK DRIED FRUIT
EXPORTS COMPARED

Exports of 1958-pack Greek sultanas during the 5-month period ending January 31, 1959, amounted to 29,230 short tons. This was 44 percent less than corresponding 1957-pack exports of 52,051 tons.

Dried currant exports in the 5 months ending January 31, 1959, were also down slightly. They amounted to 45,150 short tons, against 48,338 tons a year earlier.

Greek dried fig exports, however, increased by 14 percent, reaching 14,686 tons between September 1, 1958, and January 31, 1959. Fig exports for the same period in 1957-58 amounted to 12,905 tons. West Germany is the leading market for Greek sultanas, and the United Kingdom for Greek currants.

FRUIT AUCTION OPENS IN DUBLIN; REMOVAL
OF FRUIT IMPORT TAXES REQUESTED

United Fruit Importers, Ltd., a newly-formed company, has established a weekly fruit auction in Dublin, Ireland. The company hopes to import supplies direct from the country of origin, thus insuring a continuous supply of fresh fruit at lower prices.

Mr. M. J. Byrne, managing director, says that development of the auction market would step up the consumption of fruit in Ireland. According to a recent study by the OEEC (Organization for European Economic Cooperation), Ireland has the lowest per capita consumption in Europe.

The company plans to build a new fruit exchange close to the present wholesale fruit market. Auction sales will be held each Thursday in Dublin's Little Green Market until the new exchange is built.

Meanwhile, representatives of the Wholesale Fruit Importers and Distributors Association are asking the Irish Government to remove all taxes on fruit imports. Trade representatives say that trade has been considerably hindered by these taxes and other import restrictions. They cite, for example, the $37\frac{1}{2}$-percent tax on imports of lemons and onions which was levied because of a financial emergency, and they maintain that the emergency no longer exists. (This tax has been removed from some fruits.)

In protesting against various import bans, trade spokesmen have pointed out that despite an extremely poor apple crop, Ireland allows apples to be imported only from the United Kingdom, whereas the United Kingdom, with a bumper crop, has allowed imports from all countries. The trade representatives claim there is no valid reason for Ireland to receive its fruit transshipped through ports of another country. The auction company hopes to eliminate this practice and thus effect savings in fruit costs.

WEST GERMANY TO IMPORT CITRUS JUICES AND CANNED ASPARAGUS

West Germany has published import tenders, valid through the end of 1959, for concentrated citrus juices in consumer-size containers and for canned asparagus cuts and tips. No value limit was specified in the announcement. An additional import tender for $119,000 worth of canned asparagus spears was also announced.

U. S. AND COMPETING CANNED FRUIT PRICES AT HAMBURG

As of mid-February, c.i.f. Hamburg, West Germany, prices for selected canned deciduous fruits, per dozen No. 2½ cans, were:

	U.S. dollars
PEACHES	
United States, Choice, heavy syrup	3.30
" " Standard	3.23
South Africa, Choice	3.13
" " Standard	2.93
Argentina	2.95
APRICOTS	
United States, Choice, heavy syrup	4.13
" " Standard	3.75
South Africa, Choice	3.48
" " Standard	3.20
Argentina	2.93
France	3.40
PEARS	
United States, Choice, heavy syrup	4.00
" " Standard	3.70
Japan	3.50
Argentina	3.00
Netherlands	3.15

According to the Hamburg trade, this is the first time in years that South African canned fruits are quoted at prices appreciably lower than those for U. S. offerings.

WORLD WHEAT EXPORTS IN 1958-59 EXPECTED TO EXCEED 1.2 BILLION BUSHELS

World exports of wheat (including wheat equivalent of flour) are expected to reach over 1,200 million bushels in 1958-59. This would be roughly 50 million bushels over 1957-58 exports but considerably short of the 1956-57 record of 1,330 million bushels.

The continued high level of trade in the current year, despite a record world crop, is possible primarily because almost all the crop increases were in exporting or nearly self-sufficient countries, while harvests in importing or deficit countries were generally unchanged or slightly below the previous year, thus necessitating larger imports. Export volume this season is expected to be further enhanced by somewhat increased international movement of wheat for feeding purposes.

Present exportable supplies are record-high, mainly due to bumper crops in the United States, Australia, and the Soviet Union. With a vigorous competitive atmosphere in the world's cash markets--particularly in the flour trade--and abundant low-priced cargo space continuing to be available, costs of wheat and flour to importers generally are the lowest since the Korean War. Moreover, in addition to traditional bilateral trading arrangements, short-to-medium term credit facilities are being increasingly used by exporters--all in an effort to maximize export trade under the pressure of an over-supply situation.

Australia, Argentina, and possibly Canada will increase their export volumes over last season, although the United States and the Soviet Union will probably show the largest gains. French exports will drop at least 20 to 30 million bushels below 1957-58. Declines in shipments of several smaller exporters, including Syria and Uruguay, will be offset principally by substantial exports from Spain and Turkey, whose wheat exports have been negligible for several years.

Russian exports during 1958-59 remain uncertain; but Soviet shipments to other Communist areas are definitely expected to increase, and Free World imports of Russian wheat will very likely reach a post-World War II high.

Imports generally are ahead of last season in most deficit areas. With growing demand for food grains, and increased availabilities under U. S. Public Law 480 authorizations, India's imports may be at least 20 to 30 million bushels over 1957-58. Elsewhere in Southeast Asia, imports will be about the same as a year ago.

European imports will be up this season, due to smaller local supplies in some areas and to large imports of feed wheat. Most of Latin America, Brazil in particular, will also boost wheat imports during 1958-59. And African imports, while comparatively small, will also show a sizable increase over 1957-58.

U.K. SUGAR PRODUCTION APPROXIMATES RECORD

Recent information places 1958-59 sugar production in the United Kingdom at about 11 percent above the Foreign Agricultural Service's November estimate of 785,000 short tons, raw value.

The outturn as now estimated approximates the 1953-54 record. A record tonnage of beets was processed as a result of increased acreage and record per-acre yields. The sucrose content was lower than usual, however.

TURKEY REMOVES CEILING PRICE ON RICE

The Turkish Government on January 19 removed the ceiling price on rice. Before the action, high-quality rice was either unavailable or sold at black market prices. Medium and lower grades were generally available in Istanbul.

When price ceilings were removed, high-quality rice became readily available through retailers at considerably higher prices. The price of first-quality rice increased 25 to 54 percent, and that of second-quality, 33 percent. However, third-quality rice, being sold in Istanbul by the government, was 23 percent less.

Dealers say that prices may rise still further. Relatively large quantities of U.S. rice now en route to Turkey, however, should help to check the price rise.

THAI RICE EXPORTS LOWEST IN 11 YEARS

Thailand's 1958 rice exports, at 1,135,000 metric tons, were the smallest since 1948. Postwar record exports of 1957 were 1,576,000 tons, and 1951-55 average exports were 1,380,000 tons. Availabilities were reduced by the drought-stricken crop of 1957-58.

Rice exports to nearly all the usual destinations declined. However, exports to the West Indies, West Africa, West Germany, and Mauritius increased markedly. Government-to-government contracts in 1958 were 181,000 tons, about 45 percent less than the 329,500 in 1957.

The only government-to-government contract concluded so far in 1959 was with Taiwan in early February for 3,000 tons of glutinous rice, 10-percent broken, for immediate shipment. The rice is understood to be for industrial use.

Trade discussions were being held in late February with Pakistan and Indonesia but agreements were being delayed, apparently because of price differences.

Thailand's rice surplus available for export in 1959 is estimated at 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 metric tons. The 1958-59 crop is still unofficially estimated at 7,300,000 metric tons (16,090 million pounds) of rough rice.

THAILAND: Milled rice exports, by country of destination, average 1951-55, annual 1955-58

Destination	Average 1951-55	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Asia:					
British Borneo	29,887	41,266	46,945	57,706	53,651
Ceylon	7,350	12,294	2	44,938	200
Hong Kong	172,256	189,892	186,783	192,334	160,861
India	80,046	1,507	5,878	4,502	2/
Indochina	4,284	16,322	7,321	2,966	5,000
Indonesia	113,678	66,380	166,563	178,594	114,200
Japan	370,149	355,037	119,039	117,206	45,209
Korea	30,137	0	0	42,592	0
Malaya	129,673	159,970	172,040	169,888	146,785
Singapore	275,243	259,441	304,885	297,739	207,554
New Guinea	5,305	6,887	8,428	7,523	7,530
Pakistan	20	0	28,076	62,680	30,174
Philippines	41,537	56,538	31,351	104,611	51,976
Okinawa	7,172	21,910	25,236	29,105	24,230
Saudi Arabia	3,833	1,600	7,056	69,715	51,543
Other Arabian States	3,268	3,500	18,923	28,242	27,087
Other West Asia	3,775	1,970	5,273	12,564	2,600
Europe:					
Denmark	2,857	8,009	12,080	16,102	2/
Germany	1,538	801	4,452	4,950	14,820
Netherlands	54,259	62,092	56,828	52,013	36,528
United Kingdom	7,982	9,633	20,138	26,059	18,710
East Africa	4,652	5,145	24,397	19,623	20,258
South Africa	3,190	0	4,504	7,720	1,906
West Africa	6,424	12,152	5,297	6,665	24,608
Mauritius	3,872	1,750	1,067	2,610	10,829
West Indies	1,096	0	0	5,107	34,440
Other countries	16,362	12,672	9,748	12,092	44,905
Total	1,379,845	1,306,768	1,272,310	1,575,854	1,135,604

1/ Preliminary. 2/ If any, included in "other countries".

Source: Annual Statement of Foreign Trade and Navigation and East Asiatic Company, Ltd.

DUTCH POULTRY EXPORTS UP IN 1958

The Netherlands exported 76 million pounds of dressed poultry in 1958, compared with 65 million pounds in 1957. Exports of live poultry for slaughter totaled 18 million pounds, against 22 million pounds in 1957.

Egg exports increased 2 percent during 1958 to 227 million dozen. Exports of 50 million day-old chicks in 1958 were 39 percent over the previous year's shipments. Exports of hatching eggs, at 4.1 million dozen, were up 1.6 million dozen from 1957.

Dutch producers of poultry meat are increasingly aware that they must meet the competition of finished products now being supplied the European market by other countries. With the development of a sizable poultry meat industry in the United Kingdom and the availability of U. S. ready-to-cook chicken, the European consumer is expected to show a growing preference for ready-to-cook poultry, such as that exported by the U. S.

CUBA'S POULTRY SITUATION CRITICAL

Cuba's poultry situation is currently characterized by surpluses and low prices. Short supplies of feed, particularly corn, have contributed to a high production cost.

Due to the revolution, which limited distribution to interior markets, Cuba's broiler industry began accumulating a surplus during the last quarter of 1958. With a decline in tourist trade, broiler consumption in hotels and restaurants dropped sharply. Producer prices started a decline from their September level of 30-31 cents per pound to 25-26 cents per pound in December. By January 1959, they were down to 20-21 cents per pound--about 5 to 8 cents below the cost of production.

Corn stocks are low. With no domestic corn available until September, corn will have to be imported so that feed prices can return to reasonable levels and poultry farms will have some incentive to remain in production. Prior to 1958, Cuba grew enough corn to meet its needs.

In an effort to aid the Cuban poultryman, the Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Cuba (BANFIAC) is investigating the possibility of exporting broilers to Puerto Rico.

Cuban wholesalers are expected to put surplus commercially produced eggs in cold storage during the February-May period when the bulk of "criollo" eggs (from native-unimproved chickens) are marketed.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRICES: Wholesale prices at specified markets, with comparisons
(U. S. cents per pound)

Country, market, and description	Butter				Cheese			
		Quotations				Quotations		
	1959	Current	Month earlier	Year earlier	1959	Current	Month earlier	Year earlier
United Kingdom (London)								
New Zealand, finest	Jan. 29	36.2	36.2	31.2	-------	-----	-------	-------
Australian choicest	Jan. 29	36.1	36.1	31.1	-------	-----	-------	-------
New Zealand, finest white	-------	-----	-------	-------	Jan. 29	36.4	36.4	16.4
Australian choicest white	-------	-----	-------	-------	Jan. 29	---	---	15.5
Australia (Sydney)								
Choicest butter	Jan. 29	48.5	48.5	46.7	-------	-----	-------	-------
Choicest cheddar	-------	-----	-------	-------	Jan. 29	29.2	29.2	28.2
Irish Republic (Dublin)								
Creamery butter	Jan. 29	54.8	54.8	54.8	-------	-----	-------	-------
Cheese	-------	-----	-------	-------	Jan. 29	30.8	30.8	30.8
Denmark (Copenhagen)	Jan. 22	39.6	39.6	36.3	-------	-----	-------	-------
France (Paris)								
Charentes creamery	Feb. 2	69.5	74.2	75.8	-------	-----	-------	-------
Germany (Kempten)								
Markenbutter	Jan. 28	66.5	66.5	68.1	-------	-----	-------	-------
United States								
92-score creamery (N.Y.)	Feb. 2	59.0	59.2	60.5	-------	-----	-------	-------
Cheddar (Wisconsin)	-------	-----	-------	-------	Feb. 2	33.0	32.8	35.0
Netherlands (Leeuwarden)								
Creamery butter	Jan. 24	42.2	42.2	49.9	-------	-----	-------	-------
Full cream Gouda	-------	-----	-------	-------	Jan. 23	27.4	27.2	23.4
Edam, 40 percent	-------	-----	-------	-------	Jan. 23	25.9	25.2	21.6
Belgium (Hasselt)	Jan. 29	79.7	81.9	85.1	-------	-----	-------	-------
Canada (Montreal)								
1st grade creamery	Jan. 24	66.7	66.9	63.6	-------	-----	-------	-------
Ontario white	-------	-----	-------	-------	Jan. 24	35.2	35.3	34.4

Source: Intelligence Bulletin, the Commonwealth Economic Committee; and the Dairy Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

CANADA'S POULTRY INDUSTRY HAS RECORD YEAR IN 1958

Canada's poultry industry had a record-breaking year in 1958.

Egg production increased 6 million dozen to 453 million dozen, even though the average number of layers was 1 percent below 1957. Egg prices averaged 33 cents per dozen, 2 cents higher than the weighted average price in 1957. This price increase brought about a slight decrease in domestic sales. Higher average prices in 1958 were to a considerable degree due to a higher support price--44 cents per dozen for Grade A Large delivered at Montreal, compared with 38 cents in 1957.

Through November of 1958, exports of shell eggs totaled 12.8 million dozen, compared with 6.6 million dozen for the same period of 1957. Venezuela, by far the largest market for shell eggs, accounted for 10.3 million dozen. About 5 million pounds of frozen eggs were exported over the 11-month period, with West Germany and Switzerland taking 69 percent and 29 percent of the total, respectively.

The 1958 hatch for egg and broiler chicks was 123.5 million--up 12 percent from 1957. Chicks hatched for broiler production totaled 62.5 million, an amazing 46-percent increase. Chicks hatched for egg production totaled 61.0 million, a decrease of 9 percent. Turkey production was 9.2 million birds compared with 7.3 million in 1957.

Imports of dressed poultry, at 12 million pounds in 1958, was approximately the same as in 1957. Imports of chicken increased 4.8 million pounds to total 6.2 million, offsetting the decline in turkey imports brought about by import controls.

Canada's poultry industry expects 1959 to be another record year. Semiannual survey estimates indicate that poultry on farms, December 1, 1958, totaled 56 million birds, compared with 50 million birds 1 year ago. Hens and chickens, at 51.8 million, increased about 13 percent. Pullets 2 months to 6 months old numbered 6.5 million--an increase of 20 percent over 1957.

NEW ZEALAND FORECASTS LESS BUTTER EXPORTS

Trade sources predict that New Zealand will supply less butter to the United Kingdom in 1959 than last year, in spite of reports that large European stocks formerly exported at subsidized prices have been depleted through increased domestic consumption.

In late December 1958, Britain discontinued the butter import restriction applied last summer to several countries supplying subsidized butter to the United Kingdom (see <u>Foreign Crops and Markets</u>, July 14, 1958). Soon after, the United Kingdom agreed to purchase 33.6 million pounds of butter from Poland--about the same amount Poland supplied in 1958.

U. K. butter consumption has been declining in recent months, partly due to a seasonal drop (Britons consume less butter in cold weather) and partly due to a rise in retail prices. Weekly consumption averaged 22.0 million pounds (a postwar record) in April-June 1958 when butter prices were at a postwar low. Present weekly consumption is estimated at 17.9 million pounds.

Margarine sales in January advanced slightly, and some leading brands were expected to launch a month-long reduced price promotional campaign.

While future New Zealand sales of butter to the United Kingdom are dependent upon supplies in other exporting countries, as well as the butter-margarine price relationship, 2 former New Zealand markets seem unlikely to import butter in the immediate future. The West German market remains closed and Italy, after issuing 2 quotas totaling 16.3 million pounds last year, has again banned butter imports.

NORWEGIAN WINTER HERRING OIL OUTPUT TO BE BELOW AVERAGE

Outturn of oil from the 1959 winter herring catch by Norwegian fisherman is expected to be somewhat above the 25,000 short tons produced last year, but only about one-half the 1954-58 average of 75,000 tons. Although there were good shoals of herring in the fishing grounds, bad weather prevented fishing for several days during the 45 day season just ended.

ARGENTINE PEANUT ACREAGE UP

The first official estimate for the 1958-59 planted acreage of peanuts in Argentina is a record 642,460 acres, according to press reports. There were 613,300 acres planted in 1957-58 and 592,300 acres harvested. Outturn of unshelled peanuts from the 1957-58 acreage was 309,746 short tons.

PHILIPPINE 1959 COCONUT PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DOWN

On the basis of sub-normal rainfall reported during October-January, the Philippines 1959 coconut production may not be much larger than last year's drought-stricken crop. A record output in 1959 had been forecast earlier.

Even if the 1959 coconut crop is slightly larger than last year's, export earnings from copra and coconut products may drop from present high levels. Up to now, the reduction in supplies has been more than offset by price increases. However, buyers are now strenuously resisting further price advances and some are converting to lower-priced competing oils, including non-lauric oils. If conversion becomes widespread, copra prices would fall substantially, according to trade sources.

U. S. TUNG OIL IMPORTS FALL TOWARD QUOTA LEVEL IN 1958

U. S. imports of tung oil in calendar year 1958 declined to 13,791 short tons, slightly above the 13,000-short-ton import level for the quota year (November 1-October 31). The excess of imports over the quota represented primarily Argentine shipments for the two quota years 1957-58 and 1958-59, which overlapped into calendar 1958.

Imports have been stablized by the quota at about six-tenths of 1950-54 average imports. Under quota provisions, which are in force through October 31, 1960, imports during each quota year are limited to 11,050 short tons from Argentina, 1,482 tons from Paraguay, and 468 tons from other countries.

TUNG OIL: U. S. imports by country of origin, averages 1935-59 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Origin	Average		1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 1/
	1935-39	1950-54				
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
South America:						
Argentina	---	10,871	8,860	13,556	11,228	11,860
Brazil	1	376	277	127	155	227
Paraguay	---	1,279	1,102	1,858	3,016	1,491
Total	1	12,526	10,239	15,541	14,399	13,578
Africa:						
British East Africa	---	89	63	---	21	---
Rhodesias-Nyasaland	---	34	225	112	37	184
Other	---	23	---	---	128	29
Total	---	146	288	112	186	213
Asia:						
China	56,609	9,986	---	---	---	---
Hong Kong	4,725	560	---	---	---	---
Other	134	28	---	---	---	---
Total	61,468	10,574	---	---	---	---
Others	126	1	---	---	---	---
Grand total	61,595	23,247	10,527	15,653	14,585	13,791

1/ Preliminary.
Compiled from official records of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

MALAYAN EXPORTS OF PALM OIL,
PALM KERNELS UP

Malayan exports of palm oil in January-September 1958, totaling 59,532 short tons, were about one-fifth above those of the first 3 quarters of 1957. Palm kernel shipments of 18,012 tons were up 30 percent. The United Kingdom continued to be the chief buyer of palm oil, taking one half of the total, while Japan took about 80 percent of the palm kernels.

PALM OIL AND PALM KERNELS: Malaya, exports by country of destination, average 1935-39, annual 1957 and January-September 1957 and 1958

Continent and country of destination	Palm oil				Palm kernels			
	Average 1935-39	1957 1/	Jan.-Sept. 1957	Jan.-Sept. 1958 1/	Average 1935-39	1957 1/	Jan.-Sept. 1957	Jan.-Sept. 1958 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:								
Canada	17,977	11,274	7,315	13,663	--	--	--	--
United States	608	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	18,585	11,274	7,315	13,663	--	--	--	--
Europe:								
Denmark	--	--	--	--	226	728	728	498
France	--	--	--	--	--	571	571	168
Germany, West	43	--	--	--	1,410	56	56	112
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	1,032	1,032	1,129
Italy	6	194	--	43	134	--	--	--
Netherlands	4	--	--	--	1,304	3,960	3,960	--
United Kingdom	23,270	32,387	24,893	29,850	2,115	2,078	2,005	868
Other	--	--	--	--	2,897	--	--	--
Total	23,323	32,581	24,893	29,893	8,086	8,425	8,352	2,775
Africa	915	--	--	252	--	--	--	--
Asia:								
India	908	23,034	17,981	12,523	--	--	--	--
Iraq	--	113	56	2,240	--	--	--	--
Japan	922	--	--	806	46	9,767	5,539	14,713
Philippines	245	457	--	101	--	--	--	--
Other	531	42	31	51	--	--	--	2/ 524
Total	2,606	23,646	18,068	15,721	46	9,767	5,539	15,237
Oceania	52	3	3	3	--	--	--	--
Unspecified	1,879	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grand total	47,360	67,504	50,279	59,532	3,132	18,192	13,891	18,012

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 367 tons to Mainland China and 157 tons to Hong Kong.

Compiled from official sources.

CHILE'S EDIBLE OIL IMPORT
NEEDS HIGH IN 1959

Domestic edible oil production in Chile during 1959 is expected to fall short of requirements by 16,000 to 20,000 short tons, depending upon the severeness of recent adverse weather in areas producing sunflower seed.

Imports in 1958 are estimated at 16,000 tons. Since Argentina--normally Chile's major supplier of edible oils--may have a much smaller sunflower seed crop this year (see Foreign Crops and Markets, March 2, 1959) there is a good possibility that some of the needed oil may be imported from the United States.

JAPAN COMPARING RUSSIAN
ITALIAN, AND U.S. WHEAT

A shipment of 2,000 metric tons of Russian semi-hard wheat arrived in Yokohama on February 21. The price was $76.50 per metric ton c.i.f.

The Japanese Government recently ordered 10,000 metric tons of U.S. hard red winter wheat for the purpose of comparing it with the Russian wheat. The price paid for the U.S. wheat was $73.05 per metric ton c.i.f. Tests on both the U.S. and Russian wheat will begin March 16.

Japan has also recently imported 525 metric tons of Italian soft wheat for testing and comparison with U.S. Western White wheat. The price paid for the Italian wheat was $71.38 per metric ton c.i.f., compared with $72.15 per metric ton for U.S. Western White wheat.

CANADIAN WHEAT EXPORTS
DOWN SLIGHTLY

Canadian wheat exports in July-December 1958 were 130 million bushels, about 3 percent below those in the same months of 1957.

While the U.S.S.R., Poland, and France accounted for 11 million bushels in July-December 1957, they took none in the corresponding period of 1958. However, Poland is reported to be negotiating for the purchase of Canadian wheat in the future.

Imports of Canadian wheat by the United Kingdom and West Germany were well below imports a year earlier. On the other hand, Canadian wheat exports to Asia increased considerably, largely because a greater volume went to India.

Flour exports in July-December 1958 were 18 million bushels, approximately the same as a year earlier. The United Kingdom took about 37 percent of the flour in each case.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination, July-December 1957 and July-December 1958

Destination	July-December 1957			July-December 1958		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	5,318	783	6,101	3,238	809	4,047
British West Indies	9	2,417	2,426	12	2,627	2,639
Central America	117	621	738	146	723	869
Cuba	1	206	207	--	170	170
Ecuador	370	--	370	587	--	587
Peru	754	14	768	597	19	616
Venezuela	60	1,328	1,388	1,254	679	1,933
Others	--	799	799	--	1,040	1,040
Total	6,629	6,168	12,797	5,834	6,067	11,901
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	6,898	150	7,048	6,025	165	6,190
France	1,325	--	1,325	--	--	--
Germany, West	18,140	--	18,140	14,854	--	14,854
Italy	1,376	--	1,376	1,005	1	1,006
Netherlands	11,904	1	11,905	11,345	5	11,350
Norway	1,435	--	1,435	1,880	--	1,880
Poland	3,979	--	3,979	--	--	--
Switzerland	1,359	2/	1,359	3,862	--	3,862
United Kingdom	46,202	6,726	52,928	47,095	6,720	53,815
U.S.S.R.	5,913	--	5,913	--	--	--
Others	2,345	82	2,427	3,713	70	3,783
Total	100,876	6,959	107,835	89,779	6,961	96,740
Asia:						
China	--	--	--	1,658	--	1,658
India	3,697	20	3,717	8,110	2	8,112
Israel	--	--	--	1,112	--	1,112
Japan	21,607	447	22,054	22,043	257	22,300
Philippines	--	3,126	3,126	381	2,601	2,982
Others	1,513	780	2,293	1,196	1,338	2,534
Total	26,817	4,373	31,190	34,500	4,198	38,698
Africa	315	607	922	161	863	1,024
Oceania	--	28	28	--	7	7
World total	134,637	18,135	152,772	130,274	18,096	148,370

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from the Trade of Canada, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Commerce, Ottawa, Canada.

SOUTH AFRICA'S APPLE EXPORTS PROBABLY LOWER

The Deciduous Fruit Board of the Union of South Africa has reduced its estimate of exportable supplies of apples from 2.3 million boxes to 1.8 million. Last year, South Africa exported about 2 million boxes.

BRAZILIAN CITRUS PACKING FACILITIES EXPANDED

Three new plants for packing citrus fruits are nearing completion near Sao Paulo, Brazil. They are being equipped to wash, sort, color, and pack the fruit. The Brazilian Government has relaxed its restrictions so that packers will be allowed to wrap alternate layers of oranges only this year, in either boxes or half boxes, to reduce packing costs.

RAIN DAMAGES AUSTRALIAN PEACHES

Heavy rain storms in the Murrumbidgee Irrigation District of Australia are reported to have caused substantial damage to fruit and vegetable crops. The area produces significant quantities of peaches for the fresh market and for canning.

Although it is too early to accurately gauge the extent of damage, preliminary estimates indicate losses at close to $1 million. In addition to direct fruit damage from the rain, there is a danger of secondary losses from brown rot infection, which could reach important proportions.

WEST GERMANY TO IMPORT COCKTAIL AND MARASCHINO CHERRIES

West Germany has published an import tender for U.S. and Canadian cocktail and maraschino cherries in 4 or 8-ounce jars. Applications for import licenses may be submitted from March 6 to December 30, 1959, or until an unpublished value limit has been reached. Customs clearance deadline is December 31, 1959.

U. S. IMPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL IN 1958 MAINTAINED AT 1957 LEVEL

The United States imported 300,611 short tons of copra in 1958, a decline of 7 percent from the 1957 level. Coconut oil imports of 108,324 tons were almost 18 percent higher than in 1957. On a combined oil equivalent basis, imports of copra and coconut oil totaled 297,709 tons, up slightly from 1957. The bulk of these imports came from the Philippines.

U. S. exports of coconut oil in 1958 dropped by one-third. Cuba took most of the crude oil, and Ecuador took nearly one-half of the refined oil.

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL: U. S. imports by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957 and 1958

Origin	Copra: Average 1935-39	Copra: Average 1950-54	Copra: 1957 1/	Copra: 1958 1/	Coconut oil: Average 1935-39	Coconut oil: Average 1950-54	Coconut oil: 1957 1/	Coconut oil: 1958 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Canada	241	---	---	---	---	4	---	304
Ceylon	1	---	---	---	6	183	---	2
Indonesia	3,163	---	560	---	---	---	---	---
Philippines, Republic of	217,619	380,026	321,715	300,297	171,347	63,104	92,104	104,371
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	---	42	---	314	---	---	---	---
Western Pacific Islands	7,468	647	---	---	---	---	---	---
Others	1,352	14	---	---	5	1,383	51	3,647
Total	229,844	380,729	322,275	300,611	171,358	64,674	92,155	108,324

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from official records of the Department of Commerce.

COCONUT OIL, CRUDE AND REFINED: U. S. exports by country of destination, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1957 and 1958

Country of destination	Crude: Average 1935-39	Crude: Average 1950-54	Crude: 1957 1/	Crude: 1958 1/	Refined: Average 1935-39	Refined: Average 1950-54	Refined: 1957 1/	Refined: 1958 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Canada	3,080	1,939	67	30	159	657	152	130
Cuba	945	2,932	1,068	1,781	667	154	139	176
Guatemala	64	258	10	---	19	38	1	---
Mexico	358	337	---	---	37	3	---	---
Costa Rica	86	37	15	11	26	4	88	71
Nicaragua	47	74	30	---	1	18	4	1
Panama	60	30	14	---	27	1	21	11
Colombia	7	1,891	438	171	7	345	346	1
Ecuador	6	384	523	122	6	93	498	563
Venezuela	---	684	---	---	---	924	33	38
Others	568	1,150	9	---	945	672	2/ 1,663	219
Total	5,221	9,716	2,174	2,115	1,894	3/ 2,911	2,945	4/ 1,239

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes 1,479 tons exported to the Netherlands.
3/ Includes average of 2 tons whose destination is not indicated.
4/ Includes 29 tons whose destination is not indicated.

Compiled from official records of the Department of Commerce.

U. S. IMPORTS OF OLIVE OIL LARGE IN 1958

Olive oil imports into the United States in 1958 totaled 26,804 short tons, the largest import total since 1955 and only 8 percent less than average imports during 1950-54.

OLIVE OIL, EDIBLE AND INEDIBLE: U. S. imports by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1955-58

Country of origin	Average 1935-39	Average 1950-54	1955	1956	1957 1/	1958 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Edible oil:						
Algeria	126	380	1,972	44	396	386
Argentina	2/	---	---	779	1,117	466
France	2,432	849	211	172	872	819
Greece	2,452	485	607	43	2,442	5,051
Italy	15,766	7,921	7,363	5,305	7,141	9,104
Morocco	3	57	1,730	22	1,272	---
Portugal	183	55	52	9	57	56
Spain	8,787	15,279	10,458	15,637	4,956	5,106
Syria and Lebanon	18	18	---	---	34	29
Tunisia	1,600	2,028	3,771	164	5,626	5,552
Turkey	---	34	---	---	3	---
Others	38	56	51	177	449	63
Total	31,405	27,162	26,215	22,352	24,365	26,632
Inedible oil:						
Algeria	3,996	4	80	---	---	10
Argentina	---	---	---	9	16	---
France	51	14	---	---	6	---
Greece	5,505	13	---	6	5	36
Italy	1,868	36	---	---	---	37
Morocco	37	16	---	---	---	---
Portugal	1,930	1,664	1,022	496	---	---
Spain	2,144	64	54	56	55	5
Syria	134	17	22	---	---	9
Tunisia	1,975	228	14	2	32	75
Turkey	37	---	---	---	---	---
Others	47	---	---	---	5	---
Total	17,724	2,056	1,192	569	119	172
Total edible and inedible	49,129	29,218	27,407	22,921	24,484	26,804

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 0.5 ton.

Compiled from official records of the Department of Commerce.

The 1958 imports of edible olive oil recovered to within 2 percent of the 1950-54 average; inedible olive oil imports remained at negligible levels. U. S. imports from Greece and Italy continued to rise, imports from Tunisia remained at the previous year's high level, while shipments from Spain remained at one-third the 1950-54 level. Purchases of edible oil from each of the lesser-producing areas declined in all cases.

PHILIPPINE COTTON CONSUMPTION EXPECTED TO CONTINUE UPTREND

Cotton consumption in the Philippine Republic during the current season is expected to continue the sharp uptrend that began during the 1956-57 season, reflecting the domestic textile industry's continuing growth.

In the 10-year period 1946-55 an average of only 8,500 bales (500 pounds gross) of cotton was consumed in the Philippines each year. However, expansion of the domestic spinning industry caused consumption increases to 29,000 bales in 1956-57 and an estimated 55,000 in 1957-58. A further substantial increase in consumption is expected in 1958-59.

At the end of 1957-58, the Philippines had 12 spinning mills with a total of 161,216 operating spindles, compared with 7 mills and 118,000 operating spindles in 1956-57.

Further growth of the Philippine textile industry is expected in the next few years, since output of existing spindles and looms is still well below domestic textile requirements. However, the rate of future expansion will depend on the volume of textiles imported into the Philippines.

Although the growth of the textile industry has given some impetus to local cotton production, plantations have been slow in developing. So far, domestic production provides an insignificant part of total cotton used by the industry. The 1957-58 cotton crop was estimated at about 3,000 bales, compared with 2,000 bales a year earlier.

No significant production increase is expected in the near future because of numerous production problems, including unseasonal rains, difficulties in controlling insects and plant diseases, and a need for improvement in cultural practices. In addition, higher-paying crops, such as tobacco, compete strongly for land suitable for growing cotton.

Since locally-produced cotton provides only a small portion of total mill requirements, the increased rate of consumption has led to a considerable increase in raw cotton imports each year since 1955-56. In 1957-58, imports amounted to 58,000 bales, compared with 39,000 in 1956-57 and an average of only 8,000 bales in the 10-year period 1946-55.

Practically all cotton imported into the Philippines is from the United States. Statistics for the first 5 months (August-December) of the current season show that the United States exported 36,000 bales of cotton to the Philippines. This is an increase of over 70 percent from U. S. exports of 21,000 bales in the corresponding period last year.

U.S. COTTON LINTERS IMPORTS INCREASE IN DECEMBER

U.S. imports of cotton linters, mostly felting qualities, were 16,000 bales (500 pounds gross) in December 1958. This was 33 percent more than imports of 12,000 in November, but 6 percent below imports of 17,000 bales in December 1957. Imports during August-December 1958 totaled 74,000 bales, compared with 56,000 bales in the corresponding 1957 period.

Principal sources of linters imports during August-December 1958, with comparable 1957 figures in parentheses, were: Mexico 60,000 bales (42,000); El Salvador 5,000 (2,000); Nicaragua 4,000 (1,000); and the U.S.S.R. 4,000 (4,000).

U. S. COTTON IMPORTS SLIGHTLY ABOVE LAST YEAR'S

U. S. imports of cotton (for consumption) during the first 5 months (August-December) of the current season were equivalent to 122,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight. This was a slight increase from imports of 120,000 bales in the same months a year earlier.

Imports of Egyptian and Peruvian cotton were considerably larger from August through December 1958 than in the same 5-month period a year earlier. However, imports from Mexico declined from the unusually high level of last season, when a substantial quantity of upland-type cotton stapling 1-1/8 inches or more was imported from that country under the long-staple global quota.

Under the modified 1958-59 long-staple global quota which became effective on August 1, 1958, imports of cotton stapling 1-1/8 inches or more but less than 1-3/8 inches (exclusive of Tanguis type) are limited to the equivalent of 9,512 bales.

Imports in December 1958 were 809 bales, compared with 472 bales in November, and 37,000 bales in December 1957. Imports in November and December of this season were small because global and country import quotas (except for Tanguis cotton from Peru) were completely filled shortly after the beginning of the quota years on August 1, and September 20, 1958, respectively.

Practically all cotton imported in November and December consisted of short harsh Asiatic-type from Pakistan and India. This type of cotton has not been subject to quotas since January 1958.

COTTON: U. S. imports by country of origin, averages 1935-39 and 1950-54, annual 1956 and 1957, and August-December 1957 and 1958
(Bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country of origin	Year beginning August 1					
	Average 1/		1956	1957	August-December	
	1935-39	1950-54			1957	1958
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Aden	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brazil	3	2/	2	1	1	1
China, Mainland	31	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Rep. (Egypt)	63	83	82	30	29	58
India	3/ 67	29	4	8	2/	1
Mexico	23	15	22	74	70	33
Pakistan	3/	8	16	13	5	2
Peru	1	13	8	14	14	25
Sudan	4/	2	3	2/	2/	1
U.S.S.R.	5	2/	0	0	0	0
Other countries	0	2	2/	1	1	0
Total 5/	6/ 185	152	7/ 137	141	120	122

1/ Figures for some countries are less than 5-year averages. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Pakistan included with India prior to partition in 1947. 4/ Included with Egypt prior to 1942. 5/ Includes small quantities which are reexported each year. 6/ Column does not add to total due to partial averages. 7/ Includes the equivalent of 47,132 bales (500 lb. gr. wt.) of Egyptian cotton released from the national stockpile of extra-long staple cotton and entered under the import quota on July 31, 1957.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Available (single copies) free to persons in the U.S. from the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C. Room 5922. Phone: REpublic 7-4142, Ext. 2445.

East-West Trade in Farm Products Expanding. Foreign Agriculture Circular FATP 10-59.

Foreign Agriculture magazine, March issue.

(Continued on page 28)

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World Output of Dairy Products in Third Quarter, 1958. Foreign Agriculture Circular FD 1-59.

World Apple and Pear Crops Large in 1958; Export Outlook Poorer. Foreign Agriculture Circular FDAP 2-59.

World Garbanzo Production Drops. Foreign Agriculture Circular FDP 3-59.

U.S. Exports of Beef Breeding Cattle, July-December and Annual 1958. Foreign Agriculture Circular FLM 1-59.

Burma Harvests Bumper Rice Crop; Export Supplies Up. Foreign Agriculture Circular FR 1-59.

Kenaf Facing Competition in World Market. Foreign Agriculture Circular FVF 1-59.